

THE RECORD.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Three fresh cases of bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character.

Five hundred tons of supplies for the Porto Rican sufferers were placed on board the transport Panther in Philadelphia.

Tokio (Japan) Herald prints a high tribute to the Utah and Nebraska soldiers who recently visited the Mikado's empire.

The transport Garonne has sailed from Seattle for Manila. She had 400 horses belonging to the Third cavalry on board.

Opinions as to the outcome of the Dreyfus trial are conflicting. A tie may result, and this would free the prisoner.

The sanitary board of Portugal has resolved to isolate Oporto, where the bubonic plague has broken out, with a sanitary cordon.

By an explosion in the Liest colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, eighteen persons were killed, and sixty others are still in danger.

The Johannesburg Star says the government of the South African Republic will reject the proposal of the British colonial secretary.

The Haitian authorities prevented the landing of Gens. Candelario and Avido from the German steamer Venetia from St. Thomas.

Two thousand government troops are expected at Monte Christi. Money, arms and ammunition are being forwarded by the insurgents.

The defeat of the Jimenez forces in Santo Domingo by the government troops under Gen. Escobedo is not likely to end the insurrection.

In Cleveland, O., four boys, ages ranging from 16 to 19, were arrested in connection with the attempt to blow up two cars during the late strikes on July 23.

The first ten regiments of volunteers are complete and there is a surplus of about 2,000 men for the regiments in the Philippines, and the next ten to be raised.

General Butterfield, chairman of the Dewey reception committee, New York city, has been stricken with apoplexy at his summer home, Cold Springs, on the Hudson.

The correspondent of the London Times in Apia, Samoa islands, under date of August 7, urges prompt action by the powers in the appointment of permanent officials.

The province of San Pedro Macoris has proclaimed a revolution in favor of General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, with great enthusiasm.

The total number of Mexican soldiers now on the Yaqui river is 3,300. About 1,300 of these are in the field and the rest stationed at different points along the river, doing garrison duty.

A locksmith in Paris named Bonnet has been shot in the abdomen by an unknown assailant who saw him in a street and called out, "looks like one of those dirty Jews." He is seriously wounded.

The skipper of Emperor Williams' yacht Meteor and eleven members of her crew have received permission from his majesty to start for the United States immediately in order to help sail the Shamrock.

The widow of the late anti-Semite leader, Heurico, was killed and three other persons were seriously injured in Berlin by the overturning of a benzine motor car while it was being driven around a sharp corner.

The senate and house of Argentina have cable congratulations to President Campos Sales of Brazil and the latter has received congratulatory messages from all the governors and district commanders of Brazil.

Senator Clay of Georgia, a Democrat, is quoted in the midsummer political gossip in Washington, as having expressed the belief that there would be an anti-expansion Republican ticket in the field for the presidency next year.

The automobile as a war engine is to be given a test next week by Mr. Alexander Winton and Charles B. Shanks of Cleveland, who have arranged to take a trip overland from Chicago to New York in an automobile.

Colonel Panizzardi, former military attaché of the Italian embassy at Paris, according to a Vienna paper, has the identical note on Madagascar, which is specified in the bordereau in the Dreyfus affair. It is in Esterhazy's handwriting.

The war department has set aside two large tracts of land near Honolulu as military reservations. One tract contains 1,334 acres, situated about three miles northwest of the city, and the other, 14,400 acres, is nineteen miles out.

Secretary Root has issued orders for the Twenty-seventh, the Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth regiments of volunteer infantry to proceed to San Francisco at once. These regiments will sail for Manila when the transports are provided.

Among the contributions for the Porto Rico storm sufferers received at the war department were from President McKinley, \$250; Vice-President Hobart, \$250; Secretary Root, \$250; William Barbour, New York, \$250; August Belmont, New York, \$500.

Ho Yow, the local Chinese consul-general in San Francisco, has just issued a printed appeal to American capitalists imploring them to organize a gigantic corporation to take advantage of the splendid commercial advantages offered in China.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S POLICY

What the Present Administration Proposes Doing Regarding the Philippines.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 27.—President McKinley, in a speech here Friday afternoon, said:

"I believe that there is more love for our country and more people love the flag than ever before. Wherever the flag is raised it stands, not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty and opportunity and humanity, and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all peoples and for all lands which by the fortune of war have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"There has been some doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in this presence.

"Peace first, then, with charity for all, establish a government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the stars and stripes."

QUIET IN SAMOA.

Reports of Recent Outbreaks Among the Natives Were Untrue.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The steamer Alameda, just arrived from Samoa, brings the following Samoan advices, under date of August 11:

When the commissioners left here it was feared by many natives and foreigners alike, that serious trouble might at once ensue; but such has not happened. Both factions are quiet, and say they will keep so.

The Mataafa party sent a large delegation into Apia since the Badger's departure. This delegation met the three consuls, sitting as a provisional government, and assured them again of the desire of Mataafa and his followers to keep the peace. Nothing further took place at the meeting.

The provisional government is being carried on without any hitch so far by the three consuls. Of this body Luther Osborn, the American consul-general, is chairman. He is also the acting chief justice of Samoa and continues to act as the United States consul representative.

Mataafa, who has been seriously ill, is now better.

It is not believed that any organized fighting will take place between the rival parties, but in some places there is a bitter feeling, which may result in small parties coming to blows. Chief Justice Osborn has interposed sentences of hard labor on three or four natives for having firearms in their possession after the date of the proclamation by the high commissioners prohibiting the possession of firearms by Samoans.

IMPORTS INTO HAWAII.

Treasury Department Receives Statement from Auditor General.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Treasury department has received from the Auditor-General of Hawaii a comparative statement of the imports into the islands for June, 1898 and 1899, and the receipts and expenditures for July, 1898 and 1899. It shows a net increase in the importations from the United States since the islands came under our sovereignty.

Imports from the United States, June, 1898, last month of the old regime, were \$396,803; all others, \$283,995; in June, 1899, they were \$1,412,658; all others, \$384,494. Total increase for six months, \$3,616,151.

At the same time the government receipts increased and the expenditures diminished. In July, 1898, the receipts were \$183,798, and the expenditures \$234,006, while in July, 1899, the receipts were \$207,123, and the expenditures \$172,382.

BEATEN BY REBELS.

Government Forces of Santo Domingo Suffer Heavy Loss.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Aug. 27.—Severe fighting took place Friday and Wednesday in the neighborhood of Monte Cristo, Santo Domingo, between the government forces and the revolutionists. It is said the former lost heavily, while the latter, owing to the advantageous positions which they occupied, only suffered slight loss. The revolutionists are reported to be continually receiving reinforcements.

Another Regiment of Negroes.

Washington, Aug. 27.—It is announced at the war department that one and possibly three more regiments will be authorized in a few days, one of which will be composed exclusively of colored privates and company officers. The colonel and field officers are to be white. If this plan is carried out, the mountain states will come in for several additional appointments, and these will be made from the department's roster of the five original regiments organized for the Spanish war.

Dewey's Sailors Drill.

Nice, Aug. 26.—The Olympia battalion from the cruiser at Villefranche, near here, engaged in a drill, the entire population of the town viewing the parade from the surrounding hills. The men presented a splendid appearance. Admiral Dewey received a visit shortly afterward from Edward Andre, Belgian consul at Manila. He passed a quiet day on board and seemed in perfect health and greatly benefited by the rest he is taking. His crew are enjoying themselves.

In a State of Anarchy.

London, Aug. 27.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

ROOT MEANS BUSINESS

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS EXIST IN WAR BUREAU.

General Miles Frazee the Methods of the New Secretary, and Incidentally Has a Kind Word for General Otis.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Tribune has an interview with General Miles in which he is quoted as follows:

"The new secretary of war is a man of business. As a result, different conditions already exist. The interests of the country have demanded a vigorous prosecution of the war in the Philippines; now they will have it.

"I know nothing about a change of commanders on the island. My command of the army has nothing to do with the administration. As major-general commanding, I am responsible for the health and discipline of the army. Both are in excellent condition.

"General Otis is a fine officer. That has been demonstrated by the splendid morale of the army, its health and its efficiency in the field in the Philippines.

"The inadequate force to meet the requirements has been the cause of somewhat abating the results which have been achieved. Our army, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the enemy in numbers, has been victorious in every engagement. The army may be large and valiant enough to defeat an enemy quadruple its size, but it takes additional force to hold the towns in an enemy's country and to cover lines of communication.

"About 20 per cent of our army under any conditions is practically inactive, owing to various duties about the camp and in hospitals, transportation, sickness and various other causes. In the civil war only a portion of the army operated on the fighting line. A great bulk of the troops were engaged in various duties in the rear.

"Much embarrassment has been occasioned by the supplying of the enemy with food and munitions of war by their friends in Manila and Hongkong, not to speak of encouragement from their friends in 'the states.' It is difficult to discriminate in the enemy's country between non-combatants and foes."

SANTO DOMINGO UPRISING.

Arsenal and Government Buildings Turned Over to Revolutionists.

Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Aug. 26.—Generals Caeceres, Vasquez and Brahe, at the head of 500 revolutionists, appeared before Macori. They left the great body of their troops at the entrance to the city and with twenty men advanced to the governor's house, demanding surrender.

Governor Castillo, thoroughly cowed, repaired to the plaza without making any resistance, and the delivery of the park, fort, arsenal and government buildings was then effected. The revolutionists then formally occupied the surrounding country, meeting with no opposition.

In this way the revolution, strong and humane, is rapidly advancing, avoiding so far as possible the shedding of blood and winning sympathy by the character of its methods. The complete victory of the cause of Jimenez seems assured. There is no check on the eastern boundary.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

President of Former Court Martial Shown up in Bad Light.

Rennes, Aug. 25.—Yesterday's session of the Dreyfus court martial was marked by one of the most exciting scenes of the trial. The proceedings opened with a skirmish entirely favorable to the defense over Colonel Maurel, president of the court martial of 1894, who admitted reading one of the secret documents to the court which had not been seen by the defense. He protested that only one document was looked at, alleging that this sufficed to enable him to form a conviction that could not be shaken. This protest made matters worse because, as M. Labori pointed out, if he perused one, it was his bounden duty to peruse all.

AMMUNITION FOR KRUGER.

Immense Accumulations of War Munitions in Transvaal.

Capetown, Aug. 26.—The Delagoa bay incident, coupled with the recent transit of a large amount of ammunition, has directed the attention of the British officials to the immense accumulation of war munitions in the African Republic and the Transvaal. The Uitlanders being debarred from carrying arms, the supply of weapons as shown in Lourenzo Marques (Delagoa bay) returns for three years, is greatly in excess of the burghers' requirements, and consequently there is a growing feeling among the British community in South Africa that no settlement of the existing crisis will insure lasting peace unless it includes a provision for the reduction of armaments.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Dry House of Powder Mill Explodes, Killing Two Men.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 26.—The dry house of Sam Debbie's powder mill, near Sheppstown, this county, was completely wrecked by an explosion Thursday, and William T. Retzenberger of Walnut Port, one of the proprietors, and Harry Jones, a powder maker, were literally blown to atoms. There were several tons of powder in the building. The other buildings were badly injured.

California Volunteers Home.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The celebration held in this city in honor of the return of the First California volunteers and Batteries A and D of the California Light Artillery, attracted 100,000 strangers. Every incoming train and ferryboat was heavily laden, people coming from as far as San Diego and other equally distant places. At night there was a grand illumination on the bay and the city was lighted up with thousands upon thousands of electric lights.

OFFICIALS ARE FIGURING.

Uncle Sam Will Need Many Millions of Dollars to Conduct the War.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Secretary Gage is engaged in the task of ascertaining whence the funds are to come to pay the largely increased army determined upon by the president and Secretary Root.

The mere question of pay is easily decided, but to this must be added the enormous expense of additional transportation; the cost of subsistence, which, with the army thousands of miles away, will require the expenditure of millions of dollars; the added cost of new equipment for 30,000 men, and the innumerable items that go to make an effective fighting army, properly clothed, thoroughly equipped for duty and well fed; all of these things are expensive, and their cost is more or less conjectural.

Secretary Gage has authority, it is asserted, to issue new bonds for the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, and that mode of procedure will probably be resorted to. The war revenue authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, and \$400,000,000 worth of bonds. The law says that the proceeds of the sale of these bonds shall be used "to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war," etc. It is held by the law officers of the government that the insurrection in the Philippines is to all intents and purposes a case of the "existing war" with Spain.

MESSAGE FROM TRANSVAAL.

British Government Has Received President Kruger's Reply.

London, Aug. 25.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, received the text of the Transvaal's reply to the proposals of the British government, and now has them under consideration. The members of the cabinet are within reach, but until the government has determined on what course to pursue, Mr. Chamberlain is unwilling to divulge the contents of the message from South Africa.

From an excellent unofficial source of information it is ascertained that the substance of the Transvaal's communication to the British government in reply to the latter's demands is a concession of a five years' "retroactive" franchise, a share in the election of the president and an increase in the representation of the gold fields, probably eight additional seats, and a stipulation that all other questions are to be submitted to arbitration—but not to a foreign power; that Great Britain shall not use the recent interference as a precedent and that the British government shall relinquish all suzerainty rights.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER MOROS.

Sultan and Several Chiefs Sign Agreement With General Bates.

Manila, Aug. 25.—General Bates has returned from Sulu, having successfully accomplished his mission there. After five weeks' negotiation, with much tact, an agreement was signed which in substance was as follows:

"American sovereignty over the Moros shall be recognized, and there shall be no persecution against religion; the United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interest demands; any person may purchase land with the Sultan's consent; the introduction of fire-arms shall be prohibited; piracy shall be suppressed; the American courts shall have jurisdiction except between the Moros; Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition, and the Sultan's subsidiary from Spain shall be continued."

EARTH TO STOP REVOLVING.

People in Southern Russia Believe End of World is Near.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—Reports from southern Russia say that a current belief of the approaching end of the world is causing a panic among the uneducated classes. At Kharkov, the capital of the government of that name, workmen are leaving in large numbers, wishing to spend what they consider their last days at their village homes. The factory owners have asked the police to stop this immigration in order to prevent the ruin of business.

No Trace of Montana Holdups.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 25.—No word has been received from the posse on the trail of the four road agents who held up the stage coach at Horseshoe Bend Monday. H. J. Reiling, president of the Pacific Dredging company, who, with his wife, were the only passengers, and who was robbed of \$5,000 in gold dust, has arrived in Butte. The robbers had cut all the telephone and telegraph wires in the vicinity and had expected a bigger haul, as Mr. Reiling was supposed to have with him the company's entire clean-up.

Died Seeking Gold.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—A party of forty-eight prospectors who have arrived here from Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, tell a story of terrible hardships suffered while on their way overland to the Kowak river to St. Michael, their spokesman declaring he personally knows of the death of ninety-three men from scurvy, drowning and starvation. He says 950 people went up the Kowak river last year, in search of gold, and that the death rate has been simply appalling.

Transvaal Troops Mobilizing.

Capetown, Aug. 25.—Although the cabled summary of the counter proposals of the Transvaal government to Great Britain's proposition for a joint commission to inquire as to what effect the reform franchise measures would have on the Uitlanders is probably incomplete, it undoubtedly gives the general lines accurately. The Mafeking horse regiment is mobilizing rapidly. Several hundred recruits have arrived and been equipped here and have joined Vivian's camp.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

THREE CONVENTIONS AGREE UPON ONE CANDIDATE.

William Jennings Bryan Dictates the Democratic Platform, and Silver, Not Trusts, Is Made the Paramount Issue.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 24.—Nebraska Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans met in this city Tuesday and fused on nominations for judge of the supreme court and two members of the board of regents of the state university. Former Governor Silas A. Holcomb was nominated for supreme justice by the Populists and endorsed by the other two conventions, though, not without a fight in the Democratic gathering, where there was strong opposition to him, emanating from Douglas county. This opposition centered on former United States Senator W. V. Allen, who could have had a majority of the ballots in the convention, but he pushed his friend Holcomb. Allen was chairman of the resolutions committee in the Populist convention and William J. Bryan was a delegate to the Democratic gathering.

Mr. Bryan dictated the platform of the Democratic convention. This document declared uncompromisingly for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and endorsed bodily the Chicago platform of 1896. The platform of the Populist convention endorsed the platform of the Populist national convention of 1896 and in addition contained planks denouncing the policy of the administration in the Philippines. The platform of the Silver Republicans was much the same and contained in addition a strong plank declaring against the use of railroad passes by public officials. This pass resolution was adopted by the Populist convention without dissent, but stirred up a great commotion among the Democrats, many of whom fought it tooth and nail.

Mr. Bryan addressed all three conventions and was emphatic in his denunciation of the administration's policy in the Philippines. He also spoke vigorously in support of the free coinage of silver, declaring it to be the main issue now before the public. He denounced trusts in strong terms and criticized the administration for doing nothing to regulate them. He was received with great enthusiasm.

COLLIDE WITH POLICE.

Drunken Soldiers Create a Disturbance in Honolulu.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The steamer Doric brings the following news from Honolulu:

The transport Indiana arrived from San Francisco August 10, and sailed for Manila August 11. Soldiers were allowed to land, and they came in conflict with the Honolulu police. A drunken soldier was arrested by the police and other soldiers attempted to rescue him. There was a lively fight, in which some heads were broken, but the man was finally landed in jail. He was given to his commanding officer on condition that he be taken from the streets.

The ship Tacoma arrived August 9, bound for Manila with 300 horses. Two of the animals died during the voyage. The horses were unloaded to be turned out to pasture until August 16, when the Tacoma will resume her voyage.

AFTER THE STORM.

One Hundred Thousand Hungry in Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A cable dispatch has been received at the war department from General Davis, giving additional details of the conditions in Porto Rico. He placed the number of killed at 1,000, and reiterates his estimate of 100,000 destitute. General Davis says: "In a few limited areas the coffee is half safe; remaining area of the crop is almost totally ruined, and the trees are so injured that next year's crop will not exceed 50 per cent average. Bananas furnished one-half the food, and sweet potatoes, beans, rice, corn and yams, all of which are grown here, supplied the other half to 50 per cent of the inhabitants. All the bananas, beans, rice and corn are destroyed, and half the potatoes. I now estimate over 1,000 dead and 100,000 hungry, one-half this number being homeless. Hunger will increase rather than diminish for several weeks."

Indians Held a Town.

Chihuahua, Mex., Aug. 24.—The military authorities have received telegraphic advice of an attack on the town of Cuernavaca by a band of 300 Yaqui Indians. The place was without military protection, but the Mexican citizens barricaded themselves in their adobe houses and resisted the attack for ten hours, when the Indians withdrew. Several houses were burned by the Indians and five men and women were killed. It is thought that a number of Indians were killed.

Rhodes Says Kruger Will Back Down.

Capetown, Aug. 24.—In the Cape Assembly, Cecil Rhodes, referring to the Transvaal question, said: "No, there will be no bloodshed. President Kruger, like a sensible man, will climb down. The less the Cape Colony is concerned in the quarrel, the better." Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said it was certain the Transvaal would become an English-speaking community, and the Uitlanders, being in a vast majority, would form a government in keeping with their views.

Eight Hundred Buildings Burned.

Victor, Colo., Aug. 24.—The total number of buildings destroyed by the fire on Monday is estimated at 800. Nine-tenths of these were wooden, and the fire spread with great rapidity. Fourteen blocks, comprising almost the entire business section of the town, are in ashes. The total loss is variously estimated from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and the insurance from \$400,000 to \$800,000. The most valuable buildings destroyed were the Gold Coin mine shaft houses, the loss being \$100,000.

KRUEGER REFUSES TO SUBMIT.

It Is Now Believed That Nothing Can Prevent War in the Transvaal.

London, Aug. 23.—There is no longer any doubt that President Krueger has refused to submit to the demand of Mr. Chamberlain for the appointment of a court of inquiry. He may have done so diplomatically or hedging, but that his answer is regarded by the British government as tantamount to positive refusal is now an established fact. The colonial office is non-committal, but there are other evidences which amply justify this statement. All the officials will say in regard to the matter: "The reply is not a complete acceptance of the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies."

The report that President Krueger has proposed new terms is somewhat verified by the guarded comment of the colonial office officials and the irritability displayed there. There is not the slightest doubt that they now believe war is the only way to settle the controversy. They would far rather have had a curt, defiant answer than the temporizing answer which the Boer president has sent. With the former Great Britain would have had plain grounds for a quick commencement of hostilities. Under the terms which now exist, aggressive action needs considerable explanation to justify it in the eyes of the world, and the English minority who still declare war would be an outrage.

However, if Mr. Chamberlain has his way, it is believed President Krueger's counter proposals will meet with scant attention and, unless the Boers completely back down, which is not likely, the crisis will quickly develop into war.

PACIFICATION OF ISLANDS.

Admiral Dewey Says Filipinos Are Capable of Self-Government.

New York, Aug. 23.—The London correspondent of the World, in an interview with Admiral Dewey, asked him if the Filipinos were likely to be pacified soon. The admiral replied: "I have the question of the Philippines more at heart than has any other American, because I know the Filipinos intimately and they know I am their friend. The recent insurrection is the fruit of the anarchy which has long reigned in the islands, but the insurgents will have to submit themselves to the law after being accustomed to no law at all.

"I believe and affirm, nevertheless, that the Philippine question will be very shortly solved. The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves; they have all qualifications for it. It is a question of time, but the only way to settle the insurrection and assure prosperity to the archipelago is to concede self-government to the inhabitants. That would be a solution of many questions and would satisfy all, especially the Filipinos, who believe themselves worthy of it and are so.

"I have never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos. The islands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of things should cease. I should like to see autonomy first conceded and then annexation might be talked about. This is my opinion. I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to my view, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and most logical solution."

VICTOR IN RUINS.

Business Portion of Colorado Mining Camp Wiped Out of Existence.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 23.—Fire has utterly destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, causing a loss estimated at \$9,000,000. Beginning shortly after noon the fire raged until evening, consuming everything in its way. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants' cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor, on the corner of Third street and Victor avenue. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames, and in a few minutes all the surrounding houses were afire.

Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town had been built in the early days of the camp and was of pine timber for the most part and burned like paper. Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings in their path by means of dynamite, and all afternoon the hills roared with the explosions, but the effort was in vain.

Nine Soldiers Are Drowned.

Manila, Aug. 23.—While a reconnoitering party of the Twenty-fourth Infantry under Capt. Crane, was crossing the Moriquina river on a raft, the hawsers broke. The current, very swift at that point, caused the raft to capsize, drowning nine enlisted men. The United States transport Tartar, from San Francisco July 24, with General Joseph Wheeler and his daughter, troops of the Nineteenth infantry, and more than \$1,300,000 in coin has arrived.

Dewey Sails for Nice.

Leghorn, Aug. 23.—The flagship Olympia sailed from here Monday evening with Admiral Dewey, bound for Nice, France. There he will remain a week, according to his promise, to let his officers see the charms of the far-famed Riviera. The admiral has had here the quietest week spent at any port yet, and has entirely recovered from the indisposition which was the penalty paid for his good nature in accepting so much hospitality at Naples.

Heavy Loss by Death.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 23.—Out of 210 men who went into the Kotzebue Sound country last year, over 7 per cent have died from scurvy or met tragic deaths. This is the statement of J. H. Jones of Sycamore, Ill., a brother-in-law of the Rev. W. S. Harrington of Seattle, who has arrived here on the Roanoke. Thirty-five men who have been afflicted with the disease came down on the Roanoke, but only one of them, James Wilson, needed medical aid.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

In Spokane, Wash., S. W. Groom was instantly killed by the bursting of